

Force, Air Combat Command and Commander, United States Central Command Air Forces, United States Central Command. During his time in Washington, and especially with regard to his work on Capitol Hill, General Moseley personified the Air Force core values of integrity, selfless service and excellence in all things. Many Members and staff enjoyed the opportunity to meet with him on a variety of Air Force issues and came to appreciate his many talents. Today it is my privilege to recognize some of Buzz's many accomplishments since he entered the military 29 years ago, and to commend the superb service he provided the Air Force, the Congress and our Nation.

Buzz Moseley entered the Air Force through the Reserve Officer Training Corps program at Texas A&M. While and "Aggie", he completed both his bachelor's and master's degrees in political science. He earned his pilot wings in 1973 at Webb Air Force Base, Texas, and was then assigned to stay on as a T-37 instructor pilot. From 1979 to 1983, he flew the F-15 as an instructor pilot, flight lead and mission commander, first at Holloman Air Force Base, New Mexico, and then while serving overseas at Kadena Air Base, Japan. Over his career, General Moseley demonstrated his skill as an aviator in the T-37, T-38, AT-38 and F-15 aircraft, and logged over 2,800 hours of flying time.

From early in his career, General Moseley's exceptional leadership skills were always evident to both superiors and subordinates as he repeatedly proved himself in numerous select command positions. He was the Commander of the F-15 Division of the United States Air Force Fighter Weapons School at Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada and the Commander of the 33rd Operations Group at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. When stationed at Nellis Air Force Base a second time, he commanded the 57th Fighter Weapons Wing. With 26 squadrons, consisting of A-10, B-1, B-52, F-15C/D, F-15E Strike Eagle, F-16C/D, HH-60G and the RQ-1A Predator, it is the Air Force's largest, most diverse flying wing. The 57th also included the Air Force Weapons School, Red Flag, Air Force Aggressors, the Air Force Demonstration Squadron "The Thunderbirds", the Air-Ground Operations School, Air Warrior, 66th Rescue Squadron and the Predator unmanned aerial vehicle operations.

Buzz Moseley also excelled in a variety of key staff assignments. These include serving as Deputy Director for Politico-Military Affairs for Asia and Middle East on the Joint Staff; Chief of the Air Force General Officer Matters Office; Chief of Staff of the Air Force Chair and Professor of Joint and Combined Warfare at the National War College; and Chief of the Tactical Fighter Branch, Tactical Forces Division, Di-

rectorate of Plans. General Moseley also serves on the Council on Foreign Relations and has been named an Officer of the Ordre National du Merite by the President of France.

During his service to the 106th and 107th Congress, General Moseley was the Air Force liaison for critical readiness and modernization issues. He was a crucial voice for the Air Force in representing its many programs on the Hill, providing clear, concise and timely information. General Moseley's leadership, professionalism, and expertise enabled him to foster exceptional rapport between the Air Force and the Senate, impressing me with his ability to work with the Congress to address Air Force priorities.

We were all pleased to see that the President recently nominated General Moseley for his third star. It is exceptionally well deserved. I offer my congratulations to him, his wife, Jennie, son, Greg and daughter, Tricia. The Congress and the country applaud the selfless commitment his entire family has made to the Nation in supporting his military career.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt appreciation to General Moseley. He is a credit to both the Air Force and the United States. We wish our friend the best of luck in his new command.

CHANGES TO THE 2002 APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES

Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee by the amount provided to the Internal Revenue Service for its earned income tax credit compliance initiative. The amount of the adjustment is limited to \$146 million in budget authority in 2002.

Pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 allocation provided to the Senate Appropriations Committee in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

Pursuant to section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby revise the 2002 budget aggregates included in the concurrent budget resolution in the following amounts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print table 1 and 2 in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1.—REVISED ALLOCATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, 2002
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	546,945	537,091
Highways		28,489
Mass Transit		5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	907,272	922,924
Adjustments:		
General Purpose Discretionary	146	143
Highways		
Mass Transit		
Conservation		
Mandatory		
Total	146	143
Revised Allocation:		
General Purpose Discretionary	547,091	537,234
Highways		28,489
Mass Transit		5,275
Conservation	1,760	1,232
Mandatory	358,567	350,837
Total	907,418	923,067

TABLE 2.—REVISED BUDGET AGGREGATES, 2002
[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Surplus
Current allocation: Budget Resolution	1,515,220	1,481,112	187,553
Adjustments: EITC Compliance Initiative	146	143	-143
Revised allocation: Budget Resolution	1,515,366	1,481,255	187,410

Prepared by SBC Majority staff on 9-19-01.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred January 4, 1996 in Houston, TX. Fred Mangione, a 46-year-old gay man, was allegedly stabbed to death outside a gay bar. Two men, Daniel Christopher Bean, 19, and his half-brother Ronald Henry Cauthier, 21, members of a new-nazi organization, were charged with a first-degree felony. Gauthier, 23, was sentenced to 10 years' probation for his part in the murder.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

TRIBUTE TO PETER MARUDAS

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, my longtime Chief of Staff, Peter Marudas, retired recently from public service. It has been both an honor and privilege to work with Peter these many years. He